



Indoor Air Quality Test Types

Note: Prices do not include labor charges. Prices below include Gold Health and Safety Consulting Inc.'s ("GSC") 15% markup and are subject to change based on equipment rental firm and laboratory pricing.

Indoor air quality testing pricing depends on the types and numbers of tests conducted. A minimum of two samples per type of test is required (complaint area, outdoors background). However, GSC recommends that at least three samples per type of test be collected (complaint area, non-complaint area, outdoors background). Clients should also consider whether they wish to conduct more than one day of sampling, keeping in mind that the more samples collected, the more representative the data.

The most frequently requested types of tests and their pricing follows below. Although these tests do not eliminate every potential cause of poor indoor air quality, they do attempt to identify the most frequently occurring problems.

For other types of air and surface testing desired, please inquire with GSC.

Total Airborne Mold Spores: \$46.00 each

Indicates whether or not the air has become secondarily contaminated by mold spores that can be generated by reservoirs of mold growth. Mold growth is caused by moisture intrusion (flooding or wetting) issues and occasionally by high humidity conditions and is one of the most common indoor air quality problems.

Other Biological Particles (Mold Sample Supplement): \$13.00 each

Must be collected along with total airborne mold spores. Indicates whether certain allergens (such as pollens, dust, fibers, insect parts, dust mites) are airborne. Airborne skin cell counts help to indicate overall cleanliness of the environment.

Mold Surface Samples: \$28.00

Indicates whether or not mold growth or abnormal spore deposition due to secondary airborne contamination is present on a surface. Useful when proving growth is present on a particular surface (for legal or insurance reasons), or to determine if high airborne concentrations subsequently require environmental surfaces to be decontaminated due to settled spores.

Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Temperature and Humidity: \$104.00 each

Basic tests of indoor air quality. Carbon dioxide is a normal part of human respiration and is only toxic at extremely high levels. Rapid rise in carbon dioxide levels indicate inadequate fresh air being brought into the building, and often is accompanied by a feeling of “stiffness” and some mild symptoms, such as tiredness. Temperature and humidity are for comfort. Humidity can impact mold growth, especially within the air conditioning system, and the presence of dust mites. Carbon monoxide is a product of combustion and is toxic. Poor ventilation, temperature, and humidity control is one of the most frequently occurring indoor air quality problems.

Volatile Organics via TO-15 w/Tentatively Identified Compounds: \$225.00 each

A very sensitive test that determines the total amount of volatile organic compounds as well as identifying a large number of volatile organic compounds that may be present. Volatile organics are frequently responsible for odors, and are associated with many industrial chemicals and cleaning products. Many are irritating or toxic. Especially useful when industrial processes or chemical usages nearby may be effecting the indoor air quality.

Particulate Testing: Ultrafine Particles \$138.00 each or PM-10 \$132.00

Particulate matter can be irritating to the respiratory tract. This testing indicates whether or not dust levels are within acceptable levels. The Ultrafine Particles meter indicates whether particles in the ultrafine range are elevated. Ultrafines can emanate from a variety of equipment and processes, such as dry toner copiers and printers, water heaters, furnaces and boilers. PM-10 testing includes ultrafines and larger particles and is easier to compare against EPA and ASHRAE standards than Ultrafine data alone; however, health studies seem to indicate that particulates in the ultrafine range are more problematic for human health than the larger particles that would be included in PM-10 testing.

Formaldehyde: \$83.00 each

Formaldehyde can off-gas from furniture, especially those made from plywood or particle board. It is more commonly found when furnishings are new (less than a few years old) and manufactured in Asia or Mexico. Formaldehyde is a primary respiratory tract irritant.

Ozone: \$64.00 each

Ozone can emanate from poorly functioning high energy electronic equipment, such as laser copiers and printers. Ozone is a primary irritant.